# MODEL

This week take your choice of our Men's finest tailor-made Sack, Frock and Prince Albert Cassimere, Cheviot, Thibet Cloth and Fancy Worsted Suits, for

\$17.50

Suits that have sold all season at \$20, \$22, \$25 and \$30. Come early and make your selection from the grandest line of Men's Suits ever offered at the price.

In our Boys' Department we give choice of the finest Sack and Cutaway Frock Suits, ages 14 to 18. suits that regularly retail at \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25, for

\$13.50

You will save money on your

## HOLIDAY GOODS

By buying them of the

## MODE

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

## KANKAKEE I

EH, WHAT'S THAT! WHAT HAS THE KAN-KAKEE TO OFFER! The shortest, quickest and best routes to the Pacific coast. By this line you can leave Indianapolis 7:10 a. m. any Tuesday and connect direct at Council Bluffs, Ia., with the Golden Gate special and arrive at San Francisco at 9:45 p. m. Friday, and your watches, if standard time at Indianapolis, will mark 7:45 when you cross the Oakland ferry; or you have made the journey to the Golden Gate, 2,474 miles, in three days, twelve hours and thirty-five minutes. Besides this fast route we have routes via Kansas City and Denver, or via Albequerque, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, etc., or Denver, Salt Lake, etc.

Over our famous winter route, via New Orleans, you can go any of these and return any different route. We offer Pullman sleepers. Tourist sleepers at a low rate, or free family sleepers. Don't fail to see us for Pacific coast tickets. OUR FLORIDA ROUTES

Are now open and we are making quickest time and fewest changes to the Land of Flowers. Onr route to Washington, D. C., is hours shorter and runs through more interesting scenery than any other. In fact, when you take a journey, you cannot go amiss if you take the Kankakee. TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. 

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND-EXTRA TO-NIGHT and Wednesday evenings only, Mr. E. H.

SOTHERN And his own Comedy Company, under the direction of Mr. Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theater, New York, in the new comedy,

LORDCHUMLEY Written especially for him, and as presented nightly at the Lyceum Theater, New York, since Aug. 20. Usual prices. Secure seats in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE One night only, THURSDAY, Dec. 20, the GREAT EST FARCICAL SUCCESS,

DONNELLY and GIRARD and their great com-pany. New Music. New Specialties.

Regular prices. Seats on sale this morning.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE Friday and Saturday, Dec. 21 and 22, Saturday Mati-nee, America's Great Tragedian,

ROBT. DOWNING. JOS. H. MACK,

Spartacus, the Gladiator Matinee-VIRGINIUS. Regular Prices. Seats on sale Wednesday.

TOMLINSON HALL DECEMBER 22, Mendelssohn Quintette Clr. Prices—25 conts: 10 cents extra for reserved costs.

On sale at C., H. & D. ticket office.

THE WIDOW PARSONS.

She Finds More Freedom Under a Monarchy than in the Great Republic.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17. - Lucy Parsons, the Anarch-

ist, arrived here this morning from New York. She gave the police and her friends the slip by alighting from the train before it reached the depot and taking a cab home. Speaking of her visit to England and of the meetings which she addressed there, she said: "I guess I must have spoken about twenty times. I spoke fifteen times in London, also in Norwich, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Of course, I couldn't begin to estimate the multitudes who attended the meetings. The meetings were not all on my account. This was the first great international congress of Europe was represented. I think it would be interesting for the public to know that the radicals carried everything. The conservative delegates were completely snowed under. The most important action of the congress was their deciding to support a resolution that all disputes between kings should be settled by arbitration rather than war, and of another resolution declaring in favor of the eight-hour system for labor. I spoke in Trafalgar square frequently, and was never once molested by the police. And right he re I might say that the ideas of socialism and a narchy are far more widespread than they are in America. Why, I was astonished, I can't say how much, at finding our cause so far advanced there. The Anarchists hold their meetings right along in Trafalgar square, and you know there is where they had a riot, like our Hay market affair. Three men were killed when the police charged on the people there, and the day has been known as 'Bloody Sunday' ever singe. The day of our trouble is known as 'Black Friday' over there. But, as I said, America has no political freedom to compare with that; over there. Why, this gag-law here exists only in America. Just to show you what freedom is there, and what influence the Socialists have, let me tell you that Sir Carles Warren, the counterpart of our Lord Borifield here, was disfrom his position at the head of the police. They clamored for his dismissal on the grounds of incompetency and brutality, the same as we have called fear Lord Boufield's dismissal. The moral of 'hi's is: Sir Charles Warren was under a monego hy, and the people demanded and obtained his dismissal, while Lord

Bonfield reigns in free America-and that's the Mrs. Parsons is of o pionion that it will take a terrible uprising to fairly inaugurate the doctrine of anarchy in America. "Over there," she said, "the rich are not like they are here. The rich classes has e are intoxicated with their wealth. They are, a lot of clod-hoppers who have not been of it of the gutter more than ten years, and they are the ones backing up Lord Bonfield." The widow denied that she was about to wed the English Socialist Bernstein,

and said she he ver knew him personally. A School of Socialism. CHICAGO, T)ec. 17 .- "Der Freisinnige Schulverein," which may be translated at the Freethinking Se nool Society, was organized yesterday after woon at a meeting of Anarchists and Socialists, With the ultimate design of forming a system a of day schools as well, its object for the pre went is the establishment of secular Sunday-se' wols in Chicago. Discarding the Bible as unfit to be put into the hands of children, it prope sess to teach as substitutes history, science and so cialism. The movement is part of the mos', important work now in progress among the Socialists of the country. Similar organizaar d at other points, and are ostensibly the oute me e of a resolution passed at the last annual

I ae sting of the Northwestern Turner Bund. Theodore Shotwell Indicted.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 17.-A second indictment has been found against Theodore Shotwell, senior member of the defunct hrm of Shotwell, Clerihew & Lothman. The charge is lar-ceny in the first degree. Shotwell is charged with obtaining \$50,000 from the Northwestern National Bank on the strength of false state-ments as to the financial condition of his firm. Shotwell pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at \$2,000 and trial set for and. 16. It is charged important things mentioned in the concession is that Shotwell represented the firm's indebted- the free importation for fifteen years of all maness to be \$450,000 less than it really was.

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Light snow, followed by fair

### BEATING THE BLIZZARD

The only way is to meet it on the outside. Have a proper overcoat and "you're all

We have overcoats from \$6 to \$50 for men. The finer quality rivals any custom work at every point except the price; there we are from 20 to 30 per cent. short.

Every Garment Guaranteed. We guarantee every garment to be exactly as represented or cheerfully refund the money. We are having a rush in these goods now for Christmas, and we offer corresponding advan-

Getting There Just the Same.

The mild weather, perhaps, caused many people to postpone the purchase of an overcoat. Perhaps this is why we are selling so many of mem now, or perhaps it is just the same and reason, namely: That when the people want anything in our line, they know that we have it best and cheapest; that they don't have to "look spry." The years of established confidence have taught them that we take care of our own interests only By Taking care of our own interests only By Taking Care of Theirs. Join the Christmas crowds at

COMING TO SEE HARRISON.

Senator Quay and Others Leave the National Capital for Indianapolis.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Senator Quay, Gen. George B. Williams and Colonel Britton, the latter chairman of the inauguration committee, left to-night over the Pennsylvania railroad for Indianapolis. They expect to return here by Friday evening. It became noised around the Senate to-day that Mr. Quay would leave for Indianapolis to-night or to-morrow morning for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Harrison, and the report caused great activity among the gentlemen in the two houses of Congress who are being mentioned in connection with Cabinet portfolios. The gossip about Cabinet mat ters was started as soon as Mr. Quay made his appearance on the floor, and was given a fresh impetus when ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, walked into the Senate with Senator Hiscock. Mr. Miller was given a very cordial reception, and at one time there were about him Messrs. Sherman, Allison Hoar and Spooner, all of whom have been mentioned in connection with the new Cabinet. While Messrs. Hiscock and Miller were lunching, in company with Senator Quay, General Goff, of West Virginia; Captain Boutelle, of Maine, and Captain Thomas, of Illinois, all of whom have been spoken of in connection with the Secretaryship of the Navy, came over to the Senate.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

Original Invalid-Deceased reimbursement, George W. Bohannan, Mitchell; J. Shipley, Roanoke; J. Stuart, Spencer; D. McKiey, Evansville; A. Custard, Warren; A. Marts, Shelburn; G. W. Wooden, Gosport; T. J. Galbreath, Logansport; G. W. Buckner, Trafalgar; E. M. Car-tin, Lett's Corner; W. Muir, Cory; G. Fox,

Trinity Springs.

Increase—R. J. Jones, Rising Sun; G. C. Gilbert, Kendallville; H. Axsom, Elkinsville; B. Monel, Montpelier; S. Dobbs, Indianapolis; S. F. Brattain, Alexandria. Reissue—A. Grubb, Oskland City; C. P. Thomas, Trinity Springs; A. Merrill, Patricksburg; J. W. Christie, Holton: E. Yarian, Locke; G. R. Parsons, Indianapolis; A. Werks, Lebanon; W. Tyler, Colburn; J. B. Stout, Champion.

Reissue and Increase—J. H. Black, Selma; E. H. Moore, Columbus; W. J. Ladd, Terre Haute. Widows, etc.—Minor of A. Williams, New Lebanon; Helena, mother of G. H. Seigfried, Frankfort; Eliza A., mother of W. H. Goff, Indianapolis; Elizabeth, widow of G. E. Reynolds, Silverville; Harriet, widow of E. Cook, Napoleon; Mary F., widow of W. L. Mahan, Terre Haute.

The Holiday Vacation of Congress.

mecial to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Senator Allison stated to-day that, while the Republicans in the Senate are almost solidly opposed to taking any hotiday vacation whatever, it was probable that the resolution which passed the House to-day, providing for a recess from next Friday until Monday, Jan. 7, would be adopted, with an amendment making the vacation shorter. He added that the persistent efforts of the Democrate to delay consideration of the Republican substitute for the Mills tariff bill indicated that there would be no tariff legislation at this session of ocrats in the House will smother the Republican bill, and that there is an arrangement between the Democrats in the House and Senate by which the former are to delay consideration in the Senate so long that there will not be time for its consideration by the House. Senator Allison is of the opinion that there will be an extra session of the Fifty-first Congress.

Nominations by the President. WATHINGTON, Dec. 17. - The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Leon O. Bailey, of Indiana, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana. Postmasters-C. J. Bartlett, Martin, Tex.; B. J. Atkins, Brook Haven, Miss.; J. M. Goode, Pratt Mines, Ala.; Frank A. Glass, Cresco, Ia.; Samuel C. Skemp, Maywood, Ill.; Francis J. Weismantel, Naperville, Ill.; Neri A. Hanna, Cadiz, O.; Carl F. Stoezel, Loudonville, O.; Tilghan N. Robbins, Niles, O.; Donald McDonald, Pomeroy, O .; Plavius A. Hart, Oberlin, O .; Alphonex Bickett, Florence, Kan : Howard A. Graham, Broken Bow, Neb.: Charles E. Aiken, Brookings, Dak; John J. Fitzgerald, Madison, Dak.; John W. Dawson, Phillipsburg, Mont.

The Direct-Tax Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The direct-tax bill which passed the House last week, will probably be taken up in the Senate, to-morrow, and the slight amendment made by the House concurred in. The delay in final action on the bill in the Senate has been due to the absence from the city of the two Senators from South Carolina, whose constituents are interested in the amendments made by the House. The bill will be promptly passed by the Senate, and those who have given the subject most study say the President will likely sign it.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Thomas F. Ryan, of Indianapolis, arrived here this afternoon, and is at the Ebbitt. He came to appear before the House committee on marine and fisheries which will, on Wednesday, begin an investigation about the seal fisheries of Alaska. Mr. Ryan was, until about a year ago, a federal agent in Alaska, and learned much about the manner in which the seal fisheries are conducted. Hiram A. Holdridge, of Lima, O., was, to-

day, admitted to practice before the Interior De-The Court of Claims, to-day, gave judgment for \$107,678 in favor of the New York Central Railroad Company in its suit against the government for the refund of internal revenue

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, James S. Harlan, of Chicago, was admitted to practice.

American Enterprise in Mexico. ST. Louis, Dec. 17 .- A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that before Congress adjourned, Saturday night, the Union Light, Fuel & Gas Company, of America, an orginization under the laws of Illinois, in which St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and Detroit parties are largely interested, through the efforts of its representatives, Charles J. Wimple, its general manager, and George Hill Howard, its attorney, obtained an important concession from the Mexican government for the introduction of water, fuel and gas into all the cities and government buildings throughout the republic. Among the torials pecessary for the plant.

#### BLOODSHED IN MISSISSIPPI

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Result of a Riot in Kemper County.

A Sheriff's Posse Attempts the Arrest of a Negro Charged with Brutally Beating a Boy, and a Murderous Encounter Fellows.

One Report Says Twelve Whites and One Hundred and Fifty Blacks Were Slain.

A Sifting of Conflicting Stories Shows that Five of the Sheriff's Posse Are Dead, Six Wounded, and One Escaped Uninjured.

Fighting Said to Have Been Renewed with Disastrous Results to the Blacks,

light of Whom Are Rumored to Have Been Killed Yesterday-Troops and Armed Citizens En Route to the Scene of Conflict.

#### A MURDEROUS RIOT.

Twelve Whites and 150 Blacks Reported Killed in Kemper County, Mississippi. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 17 .- Only meager details of a riot near Wahalak, Miss., have been received here. The causes which led to the disturbance are said to be as follows: About two months ago a farmer living near that town had his gin-house and eight bales of cotton burned. The act was thought to be incendiary. and the matter was placed in charge of an officer to ferret out the criminal. Suspicion pointed to some negroes, and yesterday the officer attempted to arrest one who was believed to be the ring-leader of the gang who fired the gin. The negro resisted arrest and gave the officer a severe beating. He returned to Wahalak for assistance, and a posse of white men went with him to arrest the suspected gin-burner. As they approached his cabin they were fired upon from ambush by a party of about fifty well-armed negroes. The result was that four of the posse were instantly killed and eight wounded, three mortally. The greatest excitement prevails, and an armed force of seventy-five men left Meridian, Miss., this forenoon, for the scene of trouble, and

doubtless more bloodshed will follow. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17 .- A special to the States from Wahalak, Miss., says: "There was a terrible riot at this place last night, and today twelve white men and 150 negroes lie dead as a result. For a long time there has been much ill-feeling between the whites and blacks here, which has been aggravated by the impertinence of the latter, and yesterday the two elements became involved in a quarrel which ended in great loss of life. The facts, as far as they can be ascertained, are as follows: A negro and a white man quarreled, and the negro was killed. This was an excuse for the assault, and the negroes immediately swept down upon the whites, who were greatly outnumbered. Knowing that it would be a fight to the death, the whites prepared to receive their black assailants, and when the battle was ended it was found that twelve white men and over 150 blacks had been killed."

A special to the Picayune, from West Point, Miss., says: "News reached here this morning of a terrible tragedy enacted at the quiet little village of Wahalak, Miss., forty miles south of this city, on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, last night, where four white men were killed outright and eight wounded, three mortally, by a volley of lead from the hands of a desperate mob of negroes. The only particulars to be had are as follows: Some two months ago a white farmer, living a few miles for the almost desolate village, lost his gin-house, together with eight or ten bales of cotton, by a fire, which was evidently the work of an incendiary. Suspicion was at once directed to one or two negroes living in the vicinity, with whom the farmer had had some trouble. The officers, in the meantime, had been searching for evidence against the negroes. At a late hour last night sufficient evidence had been secured, and one of the negrous was approached by an officer, who demanded that he surrender. The negro became furious and terribly assaulted the officer, after which he made his escape. This attack on an officer of the law aroused the indignation of the few white citizens in the neighborhood, who organized themselves to capture, not to mob the fugitive. The woods in the vicinity were scoured, but without result. Not a trace of him could be found, and it was decided by the posse to act in a body and surround his premises. They had proceeded only a few miles in the direction of the negro's bouse, when from an ambush came a deadly volley. Fifty well-armed negroes composed the mob After every white man had fallen to the ground the negroes dispersed. The horror-stricken people have telegraphed for aid. Seventy-five well-armed men have left Meridian for the scene of the tragedy. West Point will furnish more help as soon as the necessary advice can be

The Picayune's Macon (Miss.) special says: "The people here are excited over the killing of Henry Maury. Cob and Vaughan, three prominent white men, in Kemper county, by negroes, and the wounding of other whites, among the number Tom Nicholson, who was shot in the body and had an arm broken. No negroes were killed or wounded. Twenty young men have left this city for the scene of the trouble, two of them being recently from the North. The negroes are said to be well armed and assembled en masse, and seem determined to fight it out. Various rumors exist. It is said that six white men were killed and as many more wounded, and that the trouble originated in two negro men whipping a white boy. W. B. Hare, a resident of Noxubee county, near the Kemper line, was also killed. It is feared there will be bloody work to-night, as the negroes are concentrating. Nearly every town in east Mississippi is sending aid to the whites."

TRYING TO GET THE FACTS.

Five of the Sheriff's Posse Killed-Fighting

Said to Have Been Renewed Yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 17 .- A special to the Avalanche from West Point, Miss., gives the following details of the killing near Wahalak: News has just reached this point of a riot at Wahalak, which bids fair to be followed by a serious sequel. It seems, from the meager information that can be obtained, that at some time during the past fall, the gin-house of a white farmer was burned, and a negro was accused of burning the gin. It is impossible at this writing to ascertain the names of these two parties. Yesterday evening, the son of the farmer whose gin was burned met the negro who had been accused of being [the fire-bug and twitted him about it. The negro became enraged at the boy and beat him most brutally. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of the negro, and a constable went to his house to take him prisoner. The supposed fire-bug resisted arrest, and in the struggle that ensued the constable was worsted. The constable at once re-turned to Wahalak, and a posse was organized to arrest the negro. The posse consisted of twelve men, and they at once started for the negro's house, located about three miles from Wahalak. In the meantime the negro had called upon many of his friends to come to his assist-ance, and had fortified himself in his log house, with some thirty or forty of his own color to the South."

help him. When the sheriff's posse approached within gunshot of the house, the negroes opened fire upon them with the most disastrous results, as ten out of the twelve white men were either killed or wounded.

Information is obtained from the operator at Wahalak that up to 4 P. M., three dead bodies have been brought to town. This affray occurred yesterday evening, and news of it was not dis-tributed until to-day. The excitement up and down the Mobile & Ohio railroad is intense, and the officials of the road have offered free transportation to all who wish to go to the scene of the trouble. Many have taken advantage of the offer, and each train on the line has carried many volunteers to the scene of the riot.

The cavalry company, of Crawford, Miss., thirty miles from Wahalak, started at once for that place to volunteer assistance.

The military company at West Point hold themselves in readiness to go to the scene of the riot if it becomes necessary, but the excitement has somewhat abated, and at this writing no further serious trouble is expected. As many as eight negroes are rumored to have been killed to day, but this is not authentic. The operator at Wahalak refuses to answer any more questions and no further information can be obquestions and no further information can be ob-

New Orleans, Dec. 17.—A special dispatch from Columbus, Miss., to the Picayune says: "Several gentlemen reached this city this morning from Artesia, bringing news of the wholesale slaughter of a constable's posse near Wahalak, a small station on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, near Macon, Miss. On Friday last a negro and a white boy got into a fight. The white boy's father attempted to separate them, when he was set upon by the negro boy and his father and terribly beaten. Yesterday the white man swore out a warrant for the negro's white man swore out a warrant for the negro's arrest, and Constable Seth Cobb went to the negro's house to execute it, when he was attacked by a number of negroes and beaten. He then summoned a posse of twelve men and went yesterday even-ing to arrest the negro. The posse were fired upon from ambush and five were killed outright and six wounded more or less seriously. The news spread rapidly, and the negroes were strongly reinforced. Wahalak telegraphed along the line for help, and Meridian responded with about seventy-five well-armed men. They were joined at every station by others, and on reaching Wahalak marched immediately to the scene of bloodshed. The negroes were barricaded and referred to appropriate or give up caded, and refused to surrender or give up supposed to be about equal, and what the result is no one here knows. This afternoon news was received that the belligerant negroes have retreated to the swamps and are stubborn, while the non-combatant negroes are fleeing to the woods in terror. Captain McDowell, of the Columbus Riflemen, telegraphed the sheriff of Kemper county that his men were ready if he should ask the Governor for military assistance. The telegram was not delivered, as the sheriff was not in town. There is considerable excitement here, and news of developments is awaited with utmost anxiety."

A special from Macon, Miss., says: "It is reported this evening that seven of the negroes imdicated were shot this morning. Two armed squads have left here, to-day, for the scene of the trouble, and more bloodshed may be expected." Following is a list of the killed:

HENRY MAURY, SETH COBB, TOM NICHOLSON, BILLY VAUGHAN, BILL HARE.

Wounded: Frank Maury, Tom Giles, Bob Harper, H. L. Harper, John Dew, Jeff Thomas.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE. The Negroes Retreat to the Swamps, Where

They Will Await an Attack. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 17 .- A special to the Avalanche from Columbus, Miss., says: "Report reached here this morning of a riot between whites and negroes at Wahalak, Miss., a station on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, of about two hundred inhabitants, that surpasses in horror anything that has happened in this State for years and recalls most forcibly the remembrance of the bloody riots of 1875. The particulars gathered from the most reliable sources are as

Yesterday evening, two boys, one white and the other a negro, got into a fight. Mr. Tom Nicholson, the father of the white boy, attempted to separate them, when Maurice, the father of the negro, jumped on him and beat him up most terribly. Mr. Nicholson swore out a warrant against Maurice, which was placed in the hands of the constable. The constable, after searching for Maurice, found him, with quite a crowd of other negroes, barricaded in a house. They refused to pay any attention to the officer, or his and defied the law and the authorities, saying Maurice should not be arrested. Not satisfied with defying the law, they attacked the officer and beat him until he was more dead than alive. before they would allow him to go. He returned to town and summoned a posse of twelve white men, who proceeded at once to the point where the negroes were fortified to demand the surrender of Maurice. The negroes, how-ever, had abandoned their house and were secreted in the woods near by, and as the constable with his posse neared the house they were fired upon from ambush. Constable T. L. Cobb and four of his posse fell dead at the first volley, and there was only one man among the twelve who escaped entirely whole, some being very seriously wounded. The whites seeing that they were only a handful compared to the large crowd of negroes who were opposed to them, and who numbered several hundred, retreated, leaving their dead on the field, followed by the jeers and shouts of the black murderers, who were armed to the teeth, and had used double-barreled shotguns with such deadly effect on the officers of the

"Upon the return of the remnant of the posse to town the scene was of the wildest excitement. The situation was telegraphed to the neighboring towns and preparations were at once made to attack the negroes as soon as reinforcements arrived. The news of the slaughter caused intense excitement wherever it was made known. and offers of assistance came from all quarters. A special train was made up at Meridian with about seventy-five determined men aboard, and left for the scene of conflict. This number was increased at every station along the road. No engine could be had north of Wahalak to take a special train, but preparations were made at all points to go on the evening train. Telegrams were sent from various points, and preparations are being made at almost every place along the line send squads of armed men the rescue. The negroes have not been idle. Reports from the country where they are congregating state that their number is being constantly increased by reinforcements, and that they are fully armed and determined to

fight to the end. "12 M.—Advices just received from the scene of the trouble state that the negroes have become alarmed at the number of reinforcements the whites have received from all quarters and have retreated to the swamps, where they are fortifying themselves and making every prepa ration to resist all attacks. &They are with shotguns, muskets pistols, and are abundantly supplied with ammunition. The whites are mostly armed with Winchester rifles, shotguns and side-arms, and are determined to put a stop te all such outbreaks. The present scene of trouble is about five miles from Wahalak, and reports are hard to get. Expectation is on the qui vive, and the telegraph office is crowded with eager faces waiting to catch every rumor from the seat of war. Reports received about 2 o'clock P. M. to-day are to the effect that the whites and blacks are now about equal in numbers, and the whites were about to advance to the swamp. This, of course, increases the excitement here, and reports of an encounter are hourly expected. That it will be fearful in its

results no one for a moment doubts. "Judging the present by the past, the situation is anything but reassuring. Those who remember the riots of 1875 shudder as they contemplate all the horrors of a race war. The military here have made every preparation and are ready to leave at any mo ment, but up to the present writing have received no orders from the Governor, and will not go as an organization without orders. Basiness houses have closed and groups of men are standing around on the streets discussing the situation and awaiting developments Since the bulletins in front of the Dispatch office have been taken down the negroes have quieted down and dispersed. The Wahalak affair has nothing to do with politics, unless the Republican success of the late campaign has made the negroes more arrogant than usual. The affair is greatly regretted by all good citizens, who foresee that much bloodshed may be the result, and while there is no doubt as to who will be the victors when the crisis comes, still it is a most deplorable affair, and one that will have a baneful influence on

#### A CAMPAIGN LIAR'S REWARD

Leon O. Bailey Paid for His Mean and Malicious Slander of Gen. Harrison.

The President Sends the Tomtit's Name to the Senate as That of a Suitable Person to Succeed District Attorney Sellers.

The Nomination Will Be Rejected, and Bailey Will Never Hold a Commission.

The Appointment No Surprise to Local Democrats-Bailey's Relations to Mr. Sellers and the Tally-Sheet Defendants.

#### TOMTIT BAILEY.

President Cleveland Nominates Him as Successor to District Attorney Sellers,

special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The appointment of Leon O. Bailey to be United States district attorney for Indiana is considered the most partisan act of President Cleveland. It is looked upon by Republicans in the Senate as indicating the degree of ill feeling the present occupant of the White House must bear toward his successor-elect. They are already advised of Bailey's activity during the recent campaign in circulatting the dollar-a-day and other slanderous and malicious falsehoods about General Harrison. They recall, also, that President's Jeveland's attention was directed to Bailey's maliciousness, to the fact that he was making the most vicious speeches and spending his time at this work while drawing a salary as deputy United States district attorney, and yet he was not even asked to desist. Now that Bailey is honored with this distinguished promotion, President Clever land has indorsed all that was said against Gen. Harrison. He has given his approval of the origin and circulation of it all. The nomination will not be confirmed. The Republican members of the committee on judiciary, who will pass upon this nomination, say Bailey's appointment will not only not be confirmed, but that it will be rejected. The Journal correspondent this afternoon made inquiry among quite a number of Republican Senators, and with one voice they said the nomination would be rejected. A member of the committee on judiciary observed: "I assume that it would be a personal affront to General Harrison to give favorable action to this nomination. It is surely an affront to the intelligence and decency of the Senate. Mr. Cleveland is in bad blood; his message showed that. I never saw such a bad tempered document. The man seems to have lost his balance. I am amazed at this nomination, although it is not more than what might be expected under the circumstances. I wonder if Mr. Cleveland believes that General Harrison, when he becomes President, would nominate that man who circulated the Maria Halpin story to a prominent place in the city where Mr. Cleveland might live."

Indiana Democrats in Washington do not spring to the front to assume the responsibility of the nomination. They say it was made upon the recommendation of Senator Turpie. Others in the State delegation express surprise at the nomination. District Attorney Sellers will continue in commission till his successor is confirmed and qualified. Senator Turpie was asked by a correspondent to-night what he had to say to Bailey's nomination, and he simply replied, "Nothing." He refused to be interviewed.

### THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

The Appointment Not Unexpected-Batle and the Tally-Sheet Defendants. The name of Leon O. Bailey was sent to the Senate, yesterday, by the President in connection with the office of United States district attorney. This action had been counted on even by Democrats who are opposed to Bailey, they saying that they did not see how Mr. Cleveland could avoid appointing him as Sellers's successor, as it was customary to give the assistant the first right to the office, all things being equal, when a vacancy occurred. In this case it is known that all things were not equal, that desirable condition being so far away from the usual relations between a chief and his assistant as to be placed among the impossibilities. Mr. Bailey would have it known that Mr. Sellers chose him as assistant on his own motion and preference. Mr. Sellers has, on more than one occasion, intimated that if he had been left to do the choosing, Mr. Bailey would not have been his assistant. Both appointments, in fact, arose from certain promises that were necessary to be made two years ago in order to keep the riotous Democracy in the State Senate up to the accomplishment of its purpose to elect a United States Senator at the hazard of causing a revolution. Both Sellers and Bailey were leaders of the Green Smith faction at that time, and when it became necessary for Judge Turple to retire as district

attorney. Sellers stepped into his office, with

Bailey following him as his assistant. Judge Turpie left to them the tally-sneet forgeries to be dropped or carried to final prosecution, just as Sellers and Bailey saw fit. Sellers was confronted by the question whether he should take care of his professional reputation and send the conspirators to the penitentiary, or use his office, as he was urged to co, for the purpose of saving his party from the disgrace of having its local boss dressed in a convict's uniform. It is understood that he wavered for some time, as the appeals and threats of the Democrats were numerous and forci-In the meantime the evidence the tally-sheet conspiracy was sent to Washington. Then the Attorneygeneral went through it, as did the President, and there came back to Sellers a letter from the Attorney-general telling him in effect that it was the President's wish to have the cases prosecuted until a conviction or acquitttal could be reached. Mr. Bailey had something of a connection with the first trial. He did not with the second. His intimate relations with the defendants and the fact that his chief desired to have some one near him who would take the same earnest interest in the prosecution he had, led to the appointment of Judge Claypool as his assistant in the second trial as he was in the first. In bringing this about, William Henderson, of the Committee of One Hundred, and a stanch Democrat of the Tilden school went to Washington to ask the President on behalf of the committee to appoint Captain Ritter as the assistant, Mr. Henderson had the petition in writing, in which the condition of the tally-sheet cases and the wishes of the people concerning them were detailed. By that petition the President's attention was called to Mr. Bailey's position in connection with the trial, which the Committee of One Hundred regarded

Leon O. Bailey is the assistant United States dietrict attorney. He is a man without reputation for ability as a lawyer. He was a member, in the last session, of the Indiana State Senate, and in his official capacity favored the appointment to a position as as-sistant door-keeper in said body of one of the persons who is now under ind elment for the offenses afore said, and who at the time of such ap been arrested and was then under bond for the same. It was in testimony at the trial had, by an honorable member of the State Senate of the same political faith with Mr. Bailey, that when a protest against said appointment was pending is that body, another one of the persons indicted for the offenses aforesaid, who was generally understood to be the leader in the offenses, said to the witness privately that said appointee must be retuined by the Senate in order to keep his mouth closed. Said witness who was so approached denounced the appointment, and demanded the removal of the appointment, but his